

Woman's Page

Three-piece Suit Not in Vogue—The Blouse Remains in Favor—Pink Is Modish for the Unlined Blouse—Chemisettes of Pink Maline Worn With Them—Russian Blouses Worn With Fashions—Laundry Bag for the Bride—Made of White Velvet—New Shape for Laundry Bag.

NO WORTHY RIVAL FOUND TO REPLACE THE BLOUSE

In spite of Paris—in spite of her mandates, her criticisms, her scorn—the blouse remains in favor. The three piece suit has not succeeded in acting as a worthy rival. The dress with the odd coat has not established itself in public favor. Undoubtedly the blouse has remained safely ensconced on its pinnacle of popularity and with all its unpretentiousness, in some cases, exaggeratedly simple, it is one of this season's most important features.

Its extreme plainness comes as a welcome relief to the overelaborate skirt. The most bequipped, circled skirt, with drapings behind and deep gauges in front, is being combined with an unassuming fichu blouse.

The vogue of these fichu blouses is an established fact. The deep V, allowing the reckless exposure of the throat and permitting a riot of ruffles and lace as framing for the face, has been their sesame into public favor, though the late models are showing a variation in an increasing lower dip of the blouse at the back of the neck. Sometimes the neck dips three inches behind, closing up rather high in the front. The wired ruffing has been indirectly responsible for this new position, as the upstanding frill is likely to be both uncomfortable and awkward unless considerable latitude is allowed.

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Metal thread novelties are figuring largely in blouse wear. Wonderful weaves are resulting from the combination of old art and the new fabric. More silks on Ottoman grounds and covered with figures woven in marvellously shaded metallic threads, of patterns that are oriental in the extreme, are being brought into blouse play. This material, which is expensive in the handwoven, all silk weaves is being copied and made up into patterns that will come within the reach of the woman of comfortable but not lavish means.

All the fullness is being taken out of the shoulders, the kimono lines drawn close, while the long sleeves show every sign of increasing to still longer proportions, falling low over the wrist, the extra length made up for by an added width at the elbow. The blouses are increasing in transparency all of the time. One recent model shown was of sheer white chiffon with a waistcoat of striped rust

red moire. The waistcoat also had its shirt front of tucked net embroidered in the same rust red shade. The underwaist was of exquisitely fine lace edged with bands of red fox which toned in perfectly with the trimming on the blouse.

Strictly Russian blouses are worn with velvet walking suits, and the high neck with them is a practical necessity. They also button on the left side from shoulder to waist. There is a near Russian blouse, however, which is also popular and which has the reglan shoulder, the cut away front and the low neck, permitting the Medici collar.

AMERICAN FASHIONS

There is no such thing as American fashions for Americans nor English fashions for English women. All we can lay claim to as being original is the Indian style of dress. And today the most fashionable trimmings in Paris are the Indian bead trimmings, which they call "American embroidery" and are classified as is Irish lace and English embroidery.

All fashions in dress come from Paris, where dress designing and making is an art. To visit one of those large displays of new gowns is like going to a picture gallery, so artistically are the creations put together. In fact, the designers visit the great picture galleries and sketch draperies from the paintings of the old masters.

There is a wonderful amount of time and work put upon the simplest gown shown in Paris.

When Americans speak of being obliged to modify French clothes for the Americans I cannot help saying that they are mistaken. The Americans have a decided tendency to add to, not modify, garments.

When a garment is shown on a model in Paris it is perfect in every detail. If a flower is needed, it is placed in its proper place. But when the dress leaves Paris it is then that it becomes distorted. In place of one flower of a certain color being placed in just a particular spot for an effect some dressmaker will put a bunch of flowers, of perhaps inharmonious coloring, upon a dress, which will change the idea of harmony completely.

Then, again, a scarf of linen may be put on the neck of a waist with an attention of desired importance. An American dressmaker will change the whole idea by replacing that effect by some lace or a silk collar.

Remember: To be a good imitator is to be really artistic.

LAUNDRY BAG FOR BRIDE

What are you going to put your wrinkled linen in, little bride, while on your wedding tour? Don't say, please, that you've thought of using



A NEW VESTEE.

The sheers of white mull was made up in this way with hemstitched edges, where indicated by dotted lines, and trimming of fine lace.

Small pearl buttons trim the front and a riddle of black moire ribbon is caught by a pearl buckle.

the same old laundry bag that has done duty for several years! It was dainty enough before the cretonne pattern faded almost white, but what you positively need is a white velvet bag. Not silk, velvet—perish the idea—but that newest of washable fabrics, the sheers surface material in cotton which is at once light of weight and rich-looking of texture.

The newest laundry bag is square of shape, of half-yard dimensions and divided into two compartments. One of them is for the pocket handkerchiefs, neckties, gimpes and blouses, and the other is for the larger and coarser pieces. Although the mouth of the bag, finished with a ruffle of machine-embroidered white voile, is drawn up with a washable ribbon, the things may be shaken from it by unfastening a set of buttonholes and bone buttons at the lower edge of the receptacle and if half these fastenings are released at a time the finer and coarser articles can be dumped in separate piles and the more rapidly sorted and listed.

On whichever side of the bag is chosen as its front should be applied a small square in lingerie linen, embroidered, or soutache braided with your new monogram and underneath it should be fastened a tablet of printed "laundry" lists, so that the convenience may be at hand when most needed. The laundry bag may be kept on the "tree" in the hotel bedroom and will be rather decorative and dainty rather than one of the very necessary wardrobe articles which must be kept out of sight as much as possible.

FORESTERS FACE SERIOUS PROBLEM

Contract Question of International Importance Affects Every Policy Holder in Organization.

The annual grazing reports from the various national forests in District 4, which are due in the Ogden office on December 1 each year, show that very satisfactory conditions obtained on the national forests in Utah during the season just closed.

According to District Forester Sherman, the season of 1913 has been one of the most favorable from a grazing standpoint since the creation of the national forests. In fact, many of the supervisors report that not since the early eighties have stock left the mountain ranges in as uniformly good condition or have the ranges themselves been in better shape. These conditions are all the more satisfactory to the local officers of the forest service, since in no other western state is the grazing use on the national forests as intensive as in the state of Utah, or the demand for grazing privileges greater. Of the total number of grazing permits issued by the forest service on all of the national forests, between 25 and 30 per cent are awarded to the residents of the state of Utah alone. In fact, during the season of 1913, 7789 people were granted permits to graze either sheep, cattle or horses on the forests in this state. The total numbers of all classes of stock grazed were 171,845 cattle and horses and 1,607,101 sheep, or an average number per permit of 625 sheep and 27 head of cattle and horses.

The records in the district office of the forest service show that 271 more permits to graze cattle and horses and 66 more permits to graze sheep were issued in 1913 in the forests in Utah than during the season of 1912. The total number of stock grazed on the Utah forests was also increased to the extent of 12,620 cattle and horses, and 15,292 sheep. Lambing privileges were granted for 21,810 more sheep during 1913 than in 1912.

The increased number of stock which the forest ranges has supported is due almost wholly to the system of regulation in range use, put into effect by the forest service, which has resulted in a very material increase in forage production with a corresponding reduction in waste of forage by trampling and the hit-and-miss system of grazing, made necessary in the earlier days of the livestock industry by reason of keen competition between sheep and cattle, and between the sheepmen themselves on the open range. The methods of regulated use and the proper division of the range between the different classes of stock have encouraged the stockmen to take a greater interest in questions of range management and improving the grade of their stock, with the result that through their co-operation with the forest service the very satisfactory conditions which now obtain have been accomplished.

Mr. Sherman is very much pleased indeed with the showing made this year and has expressed the belief that the rapid recovery of the ranges will ultimately result in the grazing of still larger numbers of stock on the national forests.

MILLIONS FOR BIG WATERWAYS

Washington, D. C., Dec. 8.—More than \$9,000,000 for the Mississippi river, almost \$9,000,000 for the Ohio river, more than \$2,000,000 for the Missouri river, almost \$2,000,000 for the Columbia river, and \$1,000,000 for the Delaware river are the amounts considered necessary by the chief of engineers of the army for the improvement and maintenance of these great waterways during the fiscal year of 1915.

In submitting to the secretary of war his report, made public today, the chief of engineers makes estimates aggregating \$41,835,000 to be applied to 361 rivers and harbor projects during the year ending June 30, 1915. This is \$9,634,994 less than the amount appropriated by congress for river and harbor works for the fiscal year of 1914.

"Liberal appropriations are considered proper and desirable for snagging and other work necessary to make natural channels available wherever waterborne commerce exists or is reasonably prospective," says the chief of engineers. "It is believed that expenditures for such improvements are almost always useful and advantageous to the general public, especially since the introduction and rapid development of small gasoline motorboats for combined freight and passenger transportation."

Estimates of amounts needed for fortifications in the United States aggregate \$1,935,000 and in the insular possessions \$922,500.

The estimates for the far western states are:

Estimates for West.
California—Los Angeles harbor, \$25,000; San Francisco harbor, \$8,000; Oakland harbor, \$98,000; San Pablo bay, \$40,000; Humboldt harbor and bay (rebuilding jetties), \$525,000; Sacramento and Feather rivers, \$25,000.
Oregon—Coquille river, \$49,000; entrance to Coos bay and harbor, \$50,000; Coos river, \$8000; Siuslaw river mouth, \$5000; Tillamook bay and bar, \$267,000; Nehalem bar and entrance to bay, \$116,175; Snake river, \$10,000.
Washington—Cowlitz and Lewis rivers, \$16,000; Puget Sound and tributary waters, \$25,000; waterway, Puget sound to Lakes Union and Washington, \$375,000; Skagit river, \$10,000; Columbia river, Bridgeport to Kettle Falls, \$25,000.
Hawaii—Honolulu harbor, \$125,000; Hilo harbor, \$100,000.
Columbia river—Improving mouth, \$1,000,000; improvements below Portland, \$300,000; at Cascades, \$10,000; at Three Mile Rapids, \$425,000; upper Columbia and Snake rivers, \$30,000; Willamette river above Portland, \$30,000; Clatskanie river, \$1000.

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No.	Color.	Description.	Extra		Tights, Corset Union Suits		Drawers	
			Price	Size	Size	Size	Size	Size
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505	Cream,	Medium weight finest combed cotton...	.50	.69	1.00	1.00	1.35	
1464	White,	Heavy weight fleeced combed cotton...	.50	.69	1.00	1.00	1.35	
658	White and Silver,	Heavy weight merino...	.85	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.75	
566	White,	Medium weight merino...	.85	1.00	1.65	2.00		
562	White,	Light weight merino...	.85	1.00	1.35	1.65		
513	White,	Light weight silk and wool...	1.00	1.35	2.00	2.50		
672	White and Silver,	winter weight merino...	1.35	1.65	2.50	3.00		
618	White,	Medium weight silk and wool...	1.00	1.35	2.00	2.50		
140	White and Silver,	Heavy weight merino...	1.35	2.00	3.00	3.50		
674	White,	Heavy weight wool and silk...	1.65	2.00	3.00	3.50		

Children's

No.	Color.	Description.	Vests and Drawers		Union Suits	
			Size	Price	Size	Price
2662	White,	Heavy weight fleeced cotton...	2-6	.45	7-8	
264	U White,	Heavy weight fleeced cotton, Union Suits, all sizes...	.35	.45		.85
2666	White and Natural	Winter weight merino...	.50	.70		
270	U White and Natural	Winter weight merino Union Suits, sizes 2 to 6...			1.00	

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Saturday, December 6th, and the following week we give free with the small purchase of 40c or 50c of our goods your choice of a variety of Children's Story Books, Dolls, Gold Slippers, Tea Sets, Cake Plates, Plaques, Lace Table Covers—all very suitable for Christmas presents, especially for the little children.

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AGED FORTY-NINER DIES IN CALIFORNIA

Montreal, Quebec, Dec. 8.—News of the death of his father, Richard Why, of Sierra Madre, Cal., was received here by Richard Walton Tully, the playwright, on the eve of the production of his new play, "Omar the Tentmaker." Mr. Tully arrived here last night and in as much as he is directing the production he will be unable to attend his father's funeral.

Richard Whitestone Tully was one of the picture makers of the early days in California. Arriving there when a young man as a "forty-niner," he accumulated a fortune in mining. At one time he was mayor of Stockton. He was 78 years old.

TAFT DEDICATES A GREAT CIVIC CENTER

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 8.—The ringing of chimies in the high tower of the new "municipal group" announced the beginning today of a two days celebration marking the dedication of a notable civic center. The formal dedication exercises will be held this afternoon with former President Taft as the principal speaker.

An incident of the construction was the attempt of Orville McManigal to blow up the tower. He confessed this at the "dynamite trials." The explosive, which he planted in April, 1911, caused only slight damage.

SPORTING EDITORS TO PICK WINNER

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 8.—Much interest is manifested in the flistic encounter planned for tonight in Milwaukee between Packey McFarland and Jack Britton, both of Chicago. The boys are to box ten rounds and it will be a no-decision affair as far as the referee is concerned. Sporting editors will pick the winner according to their views of the contest. The engagement is to be at catch weights. It is believed McFarland will have at least five pounds advantage in weight over his adversary. McFarland and Britton have met in two prior contests each boy being credited with a decision on points.

WOMEN CANDIDATES DEFEATED.
Seattle, Wash., Dec. 8.—Complete returns received today from Saturday's state school election showed that all women candidates for school directorships were defeated, although they ran far ahead of Socialist candidates.

BRITISH SQUADRON AT NAPLES.
Naples, Italy, Dec. 8.—A squadron of nine British warships arrived in port here today. Their stay is to last five days and many festivities have been arranged.

Christmas Gifts Worth While

In selecting gifts for your loved ones why not give something that will last a lifetime, something that will not only please for a few days, but many years, and will educate and entertain the entire household.

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